

Chapter 21

The Cold War Era, Decolonization, and the Emergence of a New Europe

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The American policy to resist the extension of Soviet expansion, in the expectation that eventually the Soviets would collapse from internal pressure, is called _____.
 - A. commandment
 - B. constraint
 - C. containment
 - D. constriction
2. Hungarian leader Imre Nagy _____.
 - A. rejected support offered by noncommunist groups
 - B. asked the Soviets for help in increasing a communist military presence in Hungary
 - C. sought to make Hungary independent from the Soviet Union
 - D. succeeded Janos Kadar as premier
3. During the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, what evidence was used by the United States to convince the world of the threat posed by Cuba?
 - A. photographs of missile equipment
 - B. an audio recording that discussed Cuba's plans
 - C. munitions equipment that the United States confiscated from a boat near the coast of Florida
 - D. written documents intercepted by U.S. intelligence forces
4. In the Brezhnev Doctrine, the Soviet Union _____.
 - A. was focused on reforming the internal workings of the Soviet government
 - B. set a policy of Soviet self-containment
 - C. increased freedom of discussion and other rights in the Soviet Union
 - D. gave itself the right to interfere in the affairs of other communist countries
5. The Helsinki Accords _____.
 - A. represented a step forward in recognizing human rights in Eastern Europe
 - B. sought to limit the Soviet sphere of influence in Eastern Europe
 - C. were opposed by the United States
 - D. were initiated by U.S. president Jimmy Carter
6. Gandhi was successful in _____.
 - A. forcing the British to withdraw from India
 - B. creating a single nation for all the people of India
 - C. creating a single nation characterized by religious toleration
 - D. creating a distinctly Muslim state
7. What event marked the beginning of Algerian nationalism?
 - A. granting of full citizenship by France to a select group of Algerian Muslims
 - B. immigration of Europeans into Algiers
 - C. suppression of Muslims following a conflict at Sétif
 - D. founding of the National Liberation Front
8. What was one of the main aims of the National Liberation Front in Vietnam?

- A. to oust the French from Vietnam
 - B. to divide Vietnam into separate military-run territories
 - C. to overthrow Ho Chi Minh
 - D. to overthrow Diem
9. The revolutions of 1989 _____.
- A. were mostly nonviolent
 - B. involved intervention by the Soviet military
 - C. were undertaken by a relatively small number of people
 - D. resulted in high civilian casualties
10. The “ethnic cleansing” that took place in Bosnia primarily targeted _____.
- A. Serbians
 - B. Croatians
 - C. Muslims
 - D. Albanians
11. Which of the following groups wanted to maintain a unitary Yugoslav state that it would dominate?
- A. Serbians
 - B. Croatians
 - C. Muslims
 - D. Albanians
12. Putin’s foreign policy goals include _____.
- A. asserting dominance over nations once part of the Soviet Union
 - B. greater NATO involvement in former Soviet blocs
 - C. supporting the American-led war in Iraq
 - D. helping Chechnya become politically and economically independent
13. What is the most accurate term for the belief that a pure Islam must be established in the contemporary world?
- A. fundamentalism
 - B. reformism
 - C. renovationism
 - D. initialism
14. The Persian Gulf War of 1991 started when _____.
- A. Iraq invaded Kuwait
 - B. Kuwait invaded Iraq
 - C. Islamic extremists bombed U.S. bases in Saudi Arabia
 - D. the United States invaded Kuwait
15. The Truman Doctrine was initiated in response to Soviet pressure on what countries?
- A. Romania and Bulgaria
 - B. Greece and Turkey
 - C. Albania and Yugoslavia
 - D. Hungary and Romania
16. The purpose of Stalin’s Cominform group was to _____.
- A. improve communications among communist nation-states

- B. increase communications with noncommunist governments
- C. devise a master plan for generation of Soviet propaganda
- D. spread communism throughout the world

17. Which of the following can be said about Nikita Khrushchev's leadership of the Soviet Union?

- A. The central theme was one of bolstering policies set up under Stalin.
- B. The government became more authoritarian.
- C. Agricultural regulations became harsher than under Stalin.
- D. Intellectuals had more freedom of expression.

18. What did the Suez intervention of 1956 prove?

- A. The United States had little power to stop a determined Britain.
- B. Western Europe could not impose its will on the world without U.S. support
- C. The United States had little power to stop a determined France.
- D. The new states in Africa and the Middle East were still, essentially, European colonies.

19. Why did the Soviet Union invade Czechoslovakia?

- A. Czechoslovakia appeared to be on the verge of attacking Poland.
- B. Czechoslovakian leader Alexander Dubcek began liberalizing communism.
- C. Protest strikes resulted in a shutdown of the economy.
- D. Nationalist uprisings threatened to shut down the government.

20. What event led to the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam?

- A. an attack on a U.S. ship in the Gulf of Tonkin
- B. infighting among Vietnamese politicians following the withdrawal of French troops from Vietnam
- C. an attempted coup in which Ngo Dinh Diem was assassinated
- D. Ngo Dinh Diem's announcement that Vietnam would not hold free elections

21. The event preceding Gorbachev's exit from Soviet political life was the _____.

- A. attempted coup in 1991
- B. attack on the Russian Parliament building in 1993
- C. massacre of civilians in Romania in 1989
- D. opening of the Berlin Wall in 1989

22. Why did Russia object to Kosovo's independence?

- A. It might lead other republics to leave the federation.
- B. It feared Kosovo was providing arms and other assistance to Chechen rebels.
- C. It feared Kosovo would align with Poland.
- D. It feared China would profit from the weakness in the Russian Federation.

23. Economically, Russia is vulnerable because of its _____.

- A. relatively small size
- B. failure to industrialize
- C. lack of natural resources
- D. reliance on a single commodity, oil

24. The train bombings in Madrid, Spain, contributed to _____.

- A. the retention of power by the Spanish government
- B. the removal of Spanish troops from Iraq
- C. greater solidarity between Spain and the United States
- D. the complete breakdown of relations between Spain and the United States

25. The Marshall Plan attempted to _____.

- A. stop the spread of communism
- B. help Turkey against the Soviet Union
- C. help Europe rebuild
- D. bring World War II to an end